TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SQUIRE'S CHICO RECORD - COMPLAINTS AGAINST CONSUL GREENFRAUM.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 .- Both Houses of the Legislature again adjourned early on Friday until Mouday. The humor of this action lies in the fact that the strengous advocates of adjournment were the members who declared at the outset that all the business of the extra session would be completed in ten days. This week saw the startling addition of ore than a dozen votes to the ranks of those who re working to turn over the waters of the State to a great monopoly. Even with this accession a bare majority was secured on the bill to amend the secof the Constitution respecting water rights. This bill comes up in the Senate next week and this latest adjournment is designed to allow the lobby opportunity to convince some wavering Senators. in the history of California legislation there have been few more shameless spectacles than this extra session has already furnished.

The chief tiasco of the session is the total collapse of Terry's charges against the Supreme Court. Even lawyers that he subpouned damaged his case and the investigation was practically ended by in

Rollin M. Squire has a California record which the charges against him in New-York have brought out. It seems he came to Chico, Butte County, from Boston, in 1879 as superintendent of the Deer Creek Mining Company in Tehama County. A Boston syndicate bought valuable gold mines at Deer Creek and Squire was commissioned to develop He conducted operations on the plans of the Panama Canal officials, spent many thousand dollars on a fine residence, furnished it in luxurious style, and gave costly entertainments to friends. He also built a wire suspension bridge across Deer Creek and a telegraph line from his residence to Chico, nearly fifty miles away. He was prejearing to build a bowling alley when the Boston company summarily discharged him. It was found he had squandered \$70,000, leaving the mine practically undeveloped. His extravagance ruined the prospects of the mine, as the company could not furnish money to jut the claim in working order. Squire spent money royally in Chico on his frequent visits from the mine, but he was not popular. He paid his addresses to a young lady of that town and wrote poetty to her through the papers which was very bad verse. The mining company did not prosecute him, but apparently they gave up in disgust an enterprise which with other management would have been profitable. style, and gave costly entertainments to friends.

Consul Greenebaum arrived this week from Samos, where he has made things lively for many months. Greenebaum declares he is here on a vacation for his health, and that everything is lovely in Samos. But German merchants who have business iouses in Apia received letters by this mail which show that the feeling against the Consulbecame so strong among Americans that Greenebaum deemed it prudent to leave the island. It is even said that his life was threatened if he remained. How unpopular he is is shown by the fact that he was not invited to the celebration of the Fourth of July on the islands, and his marshal, a half-ceate who made disparaging remarks about Americans while the Declaration of Independence was being read, was forcibly ejected from the half. The present mail brought another batch of complaints against Greenebaum, but the State Department thus far has ignored the petitioners' grievances.

The Treasury order to stamp all light gold coin is generally con-lemned by bankers and business men as a grievous injury to holders of worn coin. The stamping process consists in branding the word "light" on the coin, and the result is to beat it out of shape and unit it for circulation. Then recourse must be had to bullion brokers or the Mint officials, but nowhere can more than \$4 50 be secured for a \$5 piece.

The trustees of the Lick free bath bequests have been sued for \$1.000 by the architect who drew plans for the building. His work was done more than two years ago, and it was estimated the structure would cost \$10,000, but nothing has been done toward building. The trustees have given no good reason for the delay in fulfilling the provisions of the will.

Work has been begun on the ocean end of the cable road which is to run from the terminus of the Geary-st, cable line to the Chiff House. The road will run for more than two miles in sight of the ocean, and the view of the Golden Gate from it will be unsurpassed. The new Hayes-st, cable line, which has been in operation for several weeks, opens up a fine section of the city for residences, and much building has been already begun along the line. This makes four regular cable lines to Golden Gate Park.

Experiments have been made this week at Fort Point by Lieutenant Graydon, of the Navy, to demonstrate that dynamite shells may be discharged from cannon like ordinary powder-filled shells. The tests were successful, as the dynamite shells were thrown across the Golden Gate, exploding as they struck the rocky headland on the Marine

Sale was made this week at the running-horse department of Senator Sauford's Pale Alto Ranch of Waltott's Fairfax stables. Most of the horses were rearlings. The average price paid is said to have been not far short of \$1,000.

At the last election it was decided by popular vots that the State should issue a series of text-books to be sold at cost. The work of compiling the books was intrusted to several professors, and it is now declare I that the books will be ready for delivery by Christmas.

NEW-ORLEANS.

WANTING TO FIGHT MEXICO-CAR-DRIVERS -DISINFECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.-Several military companies have been formed to volunteer in case of a war with Mexico. A huge crowd assembled at the corner of Baronne and Terpsichore sts. Thursday night, where a figure was lying to the street apparelled in Mexican costume, highly embellished with tar and fe thers. The offigy bore the legends, " Down with all such Mex-So shall it come to all haters of Americans," Judge Miguel Zuba," and others. The demonstration was made to express the indignation of the c tizens in that vicinity at the action of Judge Zuba, in the Cutting

The act passed by the late Legislature limiting the effect a week ago. The law provides a penalty of tine and imprisonment for violation of its provisions, and as there is no doubt that the suthorities will enforce it the Fairona officials will have to chey it. They have, however, made an effort to evade it by fixing the compensation of driver by the hour intend of as herebolder, so if at the man who works only twelve hours a day will suiter a reduction of from 25 to 50 cents a day of the wages formerly received. The man contemplate a strike, but will probably not take that step until next wholen. In the meantime a committee of the fity Council is trying to device means to compel the out companies to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Dr. Holt, president of the Board of Health, has determined to improve the present system of disurrection at the quarantine station, against which there has been great and well-founded complaint because of the dama, e to clothing and other articles by chemicals. Disinfection of wearing apparel and besiding according to the old system is done by a free use of a solution of the collegister is done by a free use of a solution of the collegister is done by a free use of a solution of the collegister is done by a free use of a solution of the collegister is done by a free use of a solution of the collegister is done by a free use of a solution of the collegister is done up in the drying room and by the aid of heat the process is concluded. Dr. Holf's that is to have the drying room supercharged with bicoloride of mercury vapor, thereafter applying increased heat. By the process the staining of the articles will be reduced to a minimum. The report of the Board of Health for the mouth shows the past July to have been the health ret since 1882, the death rate being only 24.89 per thousand for the whitee and 37.02 for the negroes, a total of 27.18.

CHICAGO.

PHILO CARPENTER-AMUSEMENTS.

(BY INLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! CHICAGO, Aug. 14 .- The funeral of Philo morrow. His career, apart from the fact that he was one of the earliest actilers in Chicago, was inseparably connected with several National crusades. He was an original Abelitionist, a close friend of John Brows, and ne of the chief promoters of the "l'aderground Rall-ad" for fugitive slaves. He was likewiss always a Vigorous opponent of secret societies, dating from the mysterious death of Morgan. He resided to the day of his death in a very unpretentious frame building in the sentre of an entire block of land otherwise unoccupied

The local courts of the United Order of Foresters held helr annual parade this wook, having 6,000 marchers in

The patronage of the theatres this week has been the lightest of the year. No new bills were presented. STRACUSE, July 23.—Mr. Elder, the Chicage publisher, hamnes night attractions at Cheltonham Beach, which be shally passed under the control of J. H. Haverly, have again begun to draw large crowds and this ex-

pensive venture seems destined to prove a success after all. The Chicago Opera House, which has been entirely remodelled and presents a very bandsome interior, is thrown open for an autumn seeson to night with Robert Downing in "Spartacus," supported by an excellent command.

BOSTON.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB, SOCIAL AND PER-

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.J Boston, Aug. 14.-The engagement was announced early in the week of Miss Susan Sturgis, daughter of Mr. Russell Sturgis, and Mr. John A.

Preston the well-known planist. Miss E. P. Whippie, wife of the late essayist, and her old friend Mrs. Delano A. Goddard, whose late husband will be remembered as the former Editor of The Boston Advertiser, went Weinestay to Bass Rocks, Glaucester, for a greatly needed rest. Bass Rocks was an old and tavorite resort of Mr. Whimple's.

quite popular this season in Boston's suburban resorts. by Mr. Arthur Howard Pickering, who inaugurated with ter. Mr. Pickering is giving at present a morning course at Magnolia, where Boston peop o most do congregate, at the cottage of Miss Bigelow, dan ghter of the Hou. A. O. Bigelow of Boston. On Thursday this third reading) he read Prowning's "Saul." At his fourth and has next week, he will read a clever sketch written for him by Mr. Francis B. Hayes, of Lexington, called "Mrs. J. Peter browne's Kettledram." It will contain several portraits of well knows women and will doubt-iess make a decided hit. A short story by Mr. Stimson (J. S. of Dale) will also be on the programme.

The second in the young people's course of six lectures in the War of Independence as given at the Old Sooth Entrel, Wednesday atternoon by Mr. John Fiske on Bunker Hid an the News in England." There were set 500 present mostly oblidren. Next Wednesday Mr. ames McAllister will lecture on the "Declaration of udependence."

The managers cannot resist any longer the orgent promptings of their hospitable souls, and on Mouray night every theatre but two will be open. Indeed, Manager Reh, o. the Harvard Athenseum, makes special haste and begins this evening. Notating of any particular value is promised for these early nights. At the Muscom, Roland Reed in "Humong": at the Globe, Miss Blizzie, Evans in "Forg's Ferry"; at the Harvard Athenseum "The Gold King," and at the Boston Theatre the Ethiopian screnaders of Johnson, McNish and Slaven.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC SPOILSMEN-M'CLELLAN MON-UMENT-SUNDAY SHAVING.

Samuel J. Randall, to the heads of the several Govern-ment departments in this city has resulted in the disout warning teen ousted. This is notoriously the fact at the post office. Postmaster Harrity has evidently forgotten that the Civil Service law was ever in existrules exists in other departments.

Courts of Common Pleas at the coming elections. The each is making to win that for the time being the May waged on the principle of mud singing.

The story that ex-Sacriff Leeds was to support Mayor Smith's candidacy for renomination is officially denied h norable means to defeat him. Notwithstanding all

by that genisman, who openly declares he will use all henorable means to defeat him. Notwithstanding all the bosses with a single exception, Hamilton Dission are sgainst him he has but one real probent, ex-sheriff George De B. Kein.

During the excursion season it has been the habit of ciubs to send probages of lickets to the different candidates for political honors, expecting them to return in money the face value of them. This nucleates as intolerable that Mayor Swith after making a count of the stock on hand ordered his secretary to return them. They netted in toto over \$400.

The McClellan Memorial Association proposes to creek a monument to General McClellan in Fairmount Pa & next spring. They will raise a fund of \$40,000 for this purpose by a series of lectures during the winter. Mr. George Ticknor Curtia, of New-York, will open the course at the scalemy of Music in this city in November. The question of closing barber shore on Sundays was discassed by members of that trade on Four-day diest and by a unanimous vote was declarad to be impracticable. This action the 10 cent men say was necessary, because if the best shops closed the 5-cent barbers would reap all the harvest.

Lossepp Auchinbeck of No. 138 Christian at is desirous of finding the owner of a star-shaped medal with coam attachment found by him in the garden of his house. It is evidently a relic of the Rebellion as on one said it bears the inscription "Personal Valer, Edward Fareb, Quarternater." On the reverse side is evidently a relic of the Rebellion as on one said it bears the inscription "Personal Valer, Edward Fareb, almost obliterated. There is also inscribed on it:

"New-Orleans, April 24-25, 1862."

THE EDITOR AND THE PUBLISHER.

A MOMENTOUS INTERVIEW.

Mr. Elder, the proprietor of The Chicago Literary Life, was at Hodana Parent tale week for the purpose of Interviewing Miss Cleveland on the subject of her future connection with his maissane. He waited up the near path that leads to the brane, easting a look of progretoraries.

Sphere such poer tools have their uses. Expectally about meal-time, "Good day," cried the Chicaro man with explosive heartiness, "Giad to see you. I've come to talk arout our literary scheme," and Miss Cieveland, coldly. "Var literary scheme," and Miss Cieveland, coldly. "What have you so to do with 11 if" "Oh, nothing," said the publisher healtatingly, "only as I owned the thing why I thought—"True," interrupted the Lady. "You do own it. I had forgotten for the moment. Proceed!"
"Well, I was going to make some suggestions and see

what you thought of them. Now about the advertising—"
"There will be no advertisements," said Miss Cleveland. "I will have no valgar element of money-getting obtrading taself not my life work."
"But, mum! mam! we've got to have 'em," expestu lated Mr. Eider. "They're the bace some of every thing of the sort. You can't run a moratine without 'em," "This magazine will not 'run," as you valgary express it," sain Miss Cleveiand calmiy, "it will soar," "Soar!" muttered the Checago man, "if you leave out the advertising you bet it will soar, and pretty durined high, too. But about subscriptions. I was thinking that we might get the members of the Cabinet to solient for us without commission. They aim't got much to do, and they'll so gial to help to keep their poss. Of course, in the case of Garland, we'd have to have bonds, but I guess the others are an right."

"It is quite impossible," said Miss Cleveland, with increasing frightity. "All persons dealring to subscrit's will have to submit their names and references to me. If their characters are satisfactory they may, but not otherwise."

The unlisher was supposed. Then, as he reflected that.

The publisher was storned. Then, as ne referted that he was from Colecade and wouldn't be worth much if he couldn't get around this little arrangement, his face brightered again.

"Well," he continued, "we'll fix that afterwards, I've been getting out some posters that I tung will please you. Your name's in leiters four feet loag, liere's one of 'em." And he unroiled a lot of paper from whose white surrace the following lines stared:

Ah, There: Comrade!

Get Your Shekels Ready for the Chicago Magazine!

The Only Truly Pirat-Class Literary Racket on the Lake!

All Rivals Turning a Tyrian Purple with Envy!

MISS CLEVELAND
Has Been Engaged at an Enermons Salary
To Edit It!

No Connection With Any Other Concern! Sabscribe! Subscribe!! Subscribe!!!

"It's bosh," raplied Miss Cleveland, "and very vulgar bosh. You can't post it up. I will not allow it."

"Why, num! why, num!" b-g in the publisher, looking agnast, "this is business. You're got to boom those things. There's no git-up about them uness veu do,"

"I will not allow it," repeated Miss Cleveland.

Mr. Eider looked a little unhappy, but then he reflected that he could get them around anyhow, and the cleuds relied by.
"New shout contributors. Have you thought of any."

"Now about contributors. Have you thought of any,

GRANT IN PEACE.

BY GENERAL ADAM BADEAU. NO XL

GRANT, STANTON AND JOHNSON.

Copyright 1886.

During the spring and summer of 1866 both Grant and Stanton were opposing their common superior, for both believed that superior was opposing the declared will of the people, to whom Presidents are responsible. Stanton remained in the Cabinet for the express purpose of preventing Johnson from carrying out his opposition to the law. His course was approved by the mass of those who had been friendly to the Government during the war. It was approved by Grant, with whom the fact that the people had spoken was paramount. Had he disapproved the law he would have felt it his duty to enforce it, and he was shocked as well as pained at the spectacle of the President and nearly all his Cabinet devoting their energies and ar a to plotting the obstruction and evasion of the law. GRANT, STANION AND JOHNSON.

the law.

If he had felt some twinges of annovance at the had felt some twinges of annovance at the had felt some twinges of annovance at the law.

the law.

If he had felt some twinges of annoyance at Stanton's brusque demeanor, he put away the remembrance now, and throughout this entire crisis the two were heartily in accord. They concerted constantly how best to execute the intent of Congress in spite of him whom Stanton at least deemed a guilty conspirator. Stanton, indeed, being in the Cabinet, probably knew ever more than Grant of the designs and machinations of the President. He had never relented from his original austerity toward rebellion, and Grant, once so lenient, had been gradually brought to a frame of mind in which he was able to stand by the side of the Secretary.

The situation was unprecedented in the history of the country. A Cabinet Minister and the General of the Army were doing their utmost to thwart their chief—the President; the two men of all then living who had been foremost in the struggle against rebellion were opposing the successor of Abraham Lincoln. The President himself and all but one of his legal advisers were engaged in the effort to subvert or pervert the declared will of the people, and those who in ordinary times should and would have been his most faithful supporters, now deemed it their highest duty to watch him, to check him, to detect his plans, to disclose to each other his movements, to unmask his designs, to circumvent and restrain and buille his schemes. For they regarded the man who should have been the first servant of the State as at this moment its most dangerous enemy. They thought he was undoing all that they had achieved, bringing back the rule they had overturned, defying the decision

seize any opportunity to recover what they had lost; there was a population of millions recently set free, living among their former masters, there were the Unionists of the South in the midst of the unsuccessful Confederates; there was every cause for anxiety, every passion and sentiment to be appeased, and allayed, and controlled.

ment to be appeased, and allayed, and controlled.

All these scething elements of disorder were stirred up by Johnson's obstinacy. The Southerners would have submitted to the inevitable, but he encouraged and incited them to hold out still. If the decision of the North was accepted by the South, there would be an end of the trouble, but by the stimulating conduct of the President, by his incessant public and private provocations and persuasions and exhortations, he prolonged the struggle and made worse things probable. It was the apprehension of still further confusion and reawakened strife that made the situation se critical, and justified Grant and Stanton to themselves in their anomalous and extraordinary course. They believed that by steadily carrying out the will of Congress and the people in spite of the President they would put an end to the chaos, and bring back prace and the Union on the only terms which the victorious North would tolerate.

This feeling of his subordinates was of course because to the President and it was no secret

torious North would tolerate.

This feeling of his subordinates was of course known to the President, and it was no secret that he wished to rid himself of his War Secretary. But the friends of Congress, Grant among them, counselled Stanton not to resign. It was feated, however, that Johnsen would peremptorily dismiss the Cabinet Minister who was no longer in his confidence, and Congress took extraordinary means to prevent this action. The well-known Tenure of Office bill was devised in order to make it impossible for Johnson to remove subordinates who were not in harmony with his views. The President naturally denove subordinates who were not in harmony with his views. The President naturally desired to have only his own supporters in office at such a crisis, while Congress was determined that those whom Lincoln had appointed should not be displaced by the successor who had certainly betrayed his party, and who they thought was ready to be tray his country. So the law was passed, against the protestations and over the veto of the President, prohibiting him, without the approval of the Senate, from removing officers whose confirmation required the Senate's apthe approval of the Senate, from removing officers whose confirmation required the Senate's approval. The rule was extended, with certain restrictions, to members of the Cabinet; and the President was not clowed to dismiss a Minister before the end of his term. He was at liberty, however, during the recess of Congress, to suspend any officer for cause, but must report the cause to the Senate when it reassembled. If, then, the Senate concurred, the officer was dismissed; if not, he was re-tored. This law, it was matter of notoriety, had especial reference

Head Quarters Armies of the United States,

I have the honor to transmit to you.

The President of the Cented State notifying

one of my assignment as let hee of Way

and directing me to assume Those duties

of the notifying you of my seether

not lite is the opportunity pears without

expressing to you my appreciation of

a long of a letter just accined from

Hen. E. M. Stantings Leo. of alar; Sin

Wartington della Aug, 12 1867.

Enclosed humith

vately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

First, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session and why not then have asked for this removal if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the Legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet Ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet Ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office bill, it was intended specially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer but common sense and the views of loyal neonle will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

beople will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

In conclusion, allow me to say as a friend, desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country North and South that it is in my opinion more tran the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the Government during the great Rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very men of all others who they have expressed confidence in, removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your ob't serv't.

am right in this matter.
With great respect, your ob't serv't.
U. S. GRANT, General.

With great respect, your out serve.

U. S. Grant, General.

There were several interviews within the next few days in which the subordinate strove to change the determination of his superior, but Johnson remained immovable. Grant had at once informed both Starton and Sheridan of the President's purpose, as well as others in his confidence. These last were few, for Congress was not in session, and the principal people whom he might have consulted were absent. He discussed, however, with Stanton the course he should pursue in case the President persisted. It was agreed that his duty in that event was to accept the position proffered, and as far as possible prevent further mischief. He could take up Stanton's course when Stanton was no longer in the Cabinet, and thus untigate some of the evils of his removal.

The protests of Grant delayed Johnson's action just five days. Then, on the 5th of August, in a formal letter, the President requested Stanton's resignation. The same day Stanton answered, also in writing, that "public considerations of a high character constrained him from resigning before the next meeting of Congress." Again Johnson hesitated for a week; but on the 12th of August he issued an order in strict accordance with the provisons of the Tenure of Office act, suspending Stanten

after the arrest of the husband, and requested him to communicate with President Lincoin the fact test are tunband had been arrested for something for which he was in no way responsible. My triend addressed a note to the President, telling hun that the man under arr st was not a nilty of the misdemission over in a soil iterial or the most remote way. The wrife came here; it was 11 o'clock at might when she arrived. At the depot she teld the cabman to drive to the White House. The arreverge pestimated with her, and told her that it was o'no use to call at the White House at such a last hour of the might. She said it made no difference, she wanted to see Mr. Lincoin, and that he must drive her immediately to the Executive Mansion. When she presented netself at the entrance to the White House it was midnight. Everything was quiet. The cordon of rodice, very stormy at that thus, turned out in full force. They would not disten at first to her entreates to be admitted to the White House. Finally, she prevailed upon one of the officers to take the iter of introduction she had to President Indicton, who was then asleep. A minute after the President had been awakened his voice was heard in the corridor on the upper floor. He held the letter in his hand, and the tremor upon it indicated his becker an inherent mansion was aroused it om his slumbers, shown the letter by the President and requested to release the prisoner. He would a dispatch and handed it to Mr. Lincoin, and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning.

"Mr. — this case demands immediate action," and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning, and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning, and said he would are at to the matter further in the morning, and said he would are at to the matter further in the morning, and said he would are at to the matter further in the morning, and was account to comprehend his danger, when he arrived at the hotel, with the lady on his arm, he told her to go to her room, steep soun

STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE.

LINCOLN'S EINDNESS.

From The Baltimore American.

Atribam Lincoln," said Jusice Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is the father of the House of Representatives, "was the most patient usan in the deals so it iffe I eves saw. He was she only President we have ever had, and probably ever will have, who knew nothing of the common autocracy of public life. He was the only man we ever had at the White House who would go back of the wishes of persons and examine their real wants fremember an incident in connection with the war white House who would go back of the milliostrates what I am trying to say. It is not proper for me to use names, but the stary goes: It was at that early period in the rebellion when suspects and coarly period in the solic ward the union of merchants in New-York and containing incendiary language toward the Union, found its way into the hands of a Government officia in the bouth. The declarations were pounded by a travelling man, who represented the firm mentioned in the letter head. The result was the arrest of the principal mem-er of that firm on the charge of conspinacy against the Government. The letter was aigned in such a way as to not make it perfectly car who the author was, and, of course, suspicion hors heavily upon the firm mentioned. He is a man well known in New-York to-day. Men were held in prison at that time on the slightest suspicion -suspicion, in fact, more slight than this one. The wife interchant came to a friend of mine in New-York immediately after the arrest of the husband, and requested him to communicate with President Lincoln the fact tout her husband had been arrested lore something for which he was in no way responsible. My friend addressed a note to the President, telling hus that the man under arr st was not unity of the misdemeanor even in a collateral or the

will come before we shall have another President was would do such at act as this."

JACKSON AND THE VETERAN.
From "Perley's Remainscences of Sitty Years in the National Metropolits."

Removals from office that, claces might be provided for Jackson men were the order of the day, but President Jackson was not disposed to displace any veteran soldier. Among other victims designated for removal by the politicians was General Solo non Van Reusselser, whose galiant services acadust Great Britain in the war of 1812 had been rewarded by an electron to the House of Representatives, followed by his appointment as Postmaster of Albany. He was a decided Federal Standible perition for his removal was headed by Martin Van Beren and Sins Wright.

Visiting Washington, General Yau Reusselser received a cordial greeting Your General Jackson at a qualic reception, and then takings seat in a corner, he waited util the moon was cleared, when he again approached the President, saying: "General Jackson, i have come here to talk to you about my office. The politicians want to take it from me, and they know I have nothing clas to live upon." The President made no reply, till the axed postmaster began to take of his coat in the most exerted manner, when Old Hickory broke out with the inquiry: "Wast in Heaven's manne are von going to dol Why do you take off your coat here?" "Well, sir, I am going to show you my wounds, which I received in fighting for my country against time English?" "Put it on at once, sir?" was the reply; "I am surprised that a man of your age should make such an exhibition of himself," and the eyas of the iron President were sufficiently for extended with tests as, without another word, he bade his ancient foe good evening.

The next day Messax Van Buren and Wright called at the White House and were shown up into the Fresident's room, where they found hise smoking a clay pipe. Mr. Wright, do you not know that he had literally forfeited his piace by his extrust that he had literally forfeited his piace by his extruse

THE YOUTH OF KING LOUIS.

From Temple Bir.

An honest an lendishtened king, Maximilian II. w.s.in private life not particularly genual, and both discount Louis and Otto, had been brought up with great strictness and simplefty. Their father allowed them no peaket though but what they extend by good marks at treir lessons—on the molest scate of one pleasure. pocket money but what they earned by good marks at their lessons—on the molest scale of one plenning per mark—and he would fine them a thaler without companion of they were reported idle. Their table was more trugal than that of the sons of most country gentlemen. Ween Louis attained his malority at eighteen, he was provided with an establishment of his own, and sat down on the first day of his emancipation to his usual dimer—one client of most country gentlemen. Ween Louis attained his malority at eighteen, he was provided with an establishment of his own, and sat down on the first day of his emancipation to his usual dimer—one client of his emandipation to his usual dimer—one client of his servent served to the highest midmane or. Prime Louis Giving a schemal Dr. Dollinger was one of the tators who excreased the happiest influence or. Prime Louis Giving a schemal direction to his pupil's studies, the learned and able chirchman acted on the principle that the fature king ought to know a little of everything, and to choose for himself the one or two abjects which he would like to study thoroughly. Be has often said, however, that he was disconcerted by the ardor which which the Prince applied idmiself the every branch of study except polyical economy and mathemates. Quick at lea ming languages ancient or motern, passionately fone of his sorry deeply interested in theology, and intolligent in his comprehension of books relating to the science of warr Prince Louis was equally assistnous in his manue and drawing less us, and in all corporal exercises. He learned to drive. But the sensitiveness of his character was shown by the deep mortification he experienced whenever he met with any mis any him a studence whenever he met with any mis any him a studence whenever he met with any mis any him a studence whenever he met with any mis any him a studence whenever he met with any mis any him a studence whenever he met with any mis any him a studence whenever he met with any more serious face than be were wise room with a

MR. GORMAN'S NUTMEG.

MR. GORMAN'S NUTMEG.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Senator Gorman was in the city Leday, looking after certain departmental matters which he desires to arrange preparatory to going away on his summer vacation. Mr. Gorman telis the following story on himself: For many years he has been a sufferer from regular attacks of nearalta. On so ne occasions he has been confined to his home a day or two, so intense was the pain. An old lady friend once called upon him while he was suffering from one of his stateks. See displayed so much sympathy that she almost forgot to maine the request are had to make—but she did not. Upon learning that the senator was frombled with neuralg a she voluntered to give him an infallithe remedy, provided he would promise not to laugh at her or accesse het of being a believer in comparation, spells, etc. The Senator, to a good-natired way, informed her that he was under treatment of an eminent physician who sometimes aborded him temperary telief. The old lady finally prevailed upon the Senator to give her remedy a fair tria, where upon she suggested that he should get an or-linery nulmer, such as is used in cooking, drift a hole through it, attach it to a piece of string or ribbon, and wear is around his neck continually.

The Senator while suffering one day, determined to give the nutmer remedy a trial. He followed the old hady's directions, and in a few hours felt greaty re lieved. He has were the nutmer ever since, and is seldom troubled with neuralgia. He has consulted several ply sictus on the subject, and they state that the nutmer possesses certain virtues which may have effect on nearinglic paine.

BISMARCK'S FIRST DECORATION.

The inanimate form was restored to life, and the following day to luty.

For this sot he afterward received the Prussian medal for "Rescue from Perili," which was his flist decorations and he proudly wore it when he had no other. Nor had be since a sandened it, for it fluids its place still smid the highest orders which Europeen monarchs have since showered upon his breast. His friends are fond of telling his answer to a much decorated diplomatist who, seeing this lonely medal on his young collesque's coatinguired what decoration it was. Herr won Blemarck, who, at that time, had no title and had carned no courtly decoration, looked him hard in the eye and said: "I am in the habit sometimes of saving a man's life."

the ful, patriction, firmer and ability with which your have ever dicharged the duty of Dio of blue withour forthe the top the freat Report,

With freat Report,

June of the freat Port. of the faithful North, installing sedition in the place of loyalty. On the 7th of June Grant March, and Congress adjourned on the 20th of wrote to Sheridan as follows:

| The Secretary of War. It was passed in March, and appointing Grant Secretary of War ad interim. Grant thereupon addressed the following let-

at oner.

I was absent from here on my way to West Point when the correspondence commenced between you and the Secretary of War which culminated in the removal of Governor Wells. I knew nothing of it, except what was published in the papers, until my return here vesterday. The Secretary's dispatch was in obedience to an order from the President written on Saturday before starting South, but not delivered to the Secretary until Monday after I left my office. I know Mr. Stanton is disposed to support you, not only in this last measure, but in every official act of yours thus far. He cannot say so because it is in Cabinet he has to no this, and there is no telling when ne may not be overruled; and it is not in keeping with his position to announce beforehand that he intends to differ with his associate advisers.

In fact both Giant and Stanton were frequent-

In fact both Grant and Stanton were frequent ly compelled to issue orders whose purpose they abhorzed; orders which, though clearly designed to conflict with the intention of the law, were skillully framed so as to be technically within its terms. They then more than once discussed the means by which they too could apparently obey the directions of a superior and yet neutral-

This very letter to Sheridan was written under peculiar circumstances, to explain away the ap-parent disapproval of the Secretary. Grant had gone to West Point, where I accompanied him, but his visit was suddenly terminated, and hereturned to Washington because of a telegram from the Assistant Adjutant-General at his own headthe Assistant Adjutant-General at his own head-quarters, containing only these words: "You are neested here." This was in consequence of an agreement he had made with Stanton that he should be summoned in this way, it necessary. Thus the telegram from a captain was in reality a message from the Secretary of War. It meant, and Grant so understood it, that the President of the United States was plotting mischief, and that the General of the Army was required to help frustrate the design. Grant at once gave up his engagements and hurried back to Wash-ington.

In considering the behavior of both Grant and In considering the behavior of both Grant and Stanton at this period it must be boine in mind that this was no ordinary political crisis. It was not a struggle for office, or about a tariff or a bankrupt law in which they were engaged, but a dispute that followed hard on a terrible civil war. It was the reconstruction of the Union that was at issue. The question was whether the States that had seceded and the population that had rebelled should be readmitted to their former place with or without the stipulations and restrichad rebelled should be readmitted to their former place with or without the stipulations and restrictions which the victors had decided to demand. More than this, the hopes held out by Johnson of easier terms had revived the ambitions and disturbed the quiet of the South. Naturally, after a great and disastrous convulsion there were many perturbed spirits, some perhaps ready to

July, Eleven days afterward, Mr. Johnson sent for

Grant and informed him that he intended to suspend Stanton, and at the same time remove Sheridan from New-Orleans. He stated also that he meant to appoint Grant himself Secre-tary of War ad interim. There could be no tary of War ad interim. There could be no possible doubt of the purpose of this step. It was intended to nullify as far as possible the action of Congress, to punish men for striving to execute the law, to hinder the Reconstruction policy. Johnson could hardly have hoped to accomplish much by putting Grant in Stanton's place. Still the seldier was less unbending in manner than the Secretary, less uncompromising in the appearance of hostility; his military habit of subordination may even yet have misled the President. He certainly was less skilled in the arts of political chicanery, and Johnson may have thought it possible still to inveigle or overreach him. But the especial object doubtless was, not so much to manage Grant as to affect the people. so much to manage Grant as to affect the people. to produce the impression in the country that Grant was in accord with the Administration, and that by entering the Cabinet at this crisis he was offering proof of his sympathy with the

There was a personal reason why Johnson doubtless wished to toster this idea. It was plain by this time that Grant's popularity was likely to make him a Presidential candidate, and the belief that he sustained Johnson would dethe belief that he sustained Johnson would de-stroy his hold upon the Republicans. Grant had indeed so successfully concealed his opposi-tion to the President from the public knowledge that the mass of the people could easily be led to suppose he was Johnson's adherent. This, of course, would antagonize the Republicans while, with the President's party the President him-self was chief. Grant was probably the only rival that Johnson feared. He flattered himself he could defeat any other candidate of the Rethe could defeat any other candidate of the Re-publicans, so that by making Grant impossible he would secure his own success. Thus the Administration undoubtedly hoped to enjoy the benefit of Grant's popularity at the very moment they were seeking to undermine it; a bit of craft worthy of Machiavelli.

But Grant protested earnestly against the entire proposition. He did this at once in con-versation, when Johnson declared his design, and on his return to his headquarters he wrote the famous letter marked "Private," which had already been given to the world. I quote the portion referring to Stanton:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1867. [Private.]

His Excellency A. JOHNSON, President of the United Sin: I take the liberty of addressing you pri-

ter to Stanton, of which I preserved the original deaft, with the lines struck out by Grant's own

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, ? Washington, D. C., August 12, 1867.

Sir: Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the Unit-d States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once.

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
U. S. Ghant, General.

To. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

To this Stanton replied as follows:

Washington City, August 12, 1867.

Washington City, August 12, 1867.

General: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you, August 12, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War ad interim, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received.

Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers and other property in my official custody and charge as Secretary of War.

But inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President's appointment of the sind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and nay cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours, EDWIN M. SIANION, Secretary of War. General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Grant was not quite pleased with this letter, which seemed to imply that he was in accord with the President, or at least that he should not have accepted the post, but Stanton could hardly have been in an amiable mood when he was dispossessed, even toward the unwilling instrument of his removal.

But the approvance Grant felt.

ment of his removal.

But the annoyance Grant felt made no difference in his action. The crisis was too momentous for any personal feeling to be allowed to interfere. He had been thoroughly loyal to Stanton and to the country, and he became Secretary of War with the intention to do his utmost to carry out the policy that Stanton was removed for persisting to execute.

ADAM BADRAU.